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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/822,242	04/08/2004	Daniel M. Wong	OR03-17301	1781

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EXAMINER	
REYES, MARIELA D	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2169	

DATE MAILED: 10/10/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/822,242	WONG ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Mariela D. Reyes	2169	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *04/08/2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-30* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-30* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *08 April 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because the title of the invention should not be in the same page as the abstract. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 11-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Applicant claims a computer-readable storage medium storing instructions however in the spec applicant describes this computer-readable medium as signals embodied in a transmission medium. This clearly makes the above-mentioned claims non-statutory because carrier waves cannot be patented since they are clearly not a series of steps or acts to constitute a process, not a mechanical device or combination of mechanical devices to constitute a machine, not a tangible physical article or object which is some form of matter to be a product and constitute a manufacture, and not a composition of two ore more substances to constitute a composition of matter.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-3, 5, 6, 10-13, 15, 16, 20-23, 25, 26 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ellison et al (US Patent 6,487,547).

Regarding Claims 1, 11, and 21:

The instant claims recite a method, computer readable storage medium and apparatus for configuring a database comprising: requesting database configuration information from a directory server that stores configuration information for a plurality of database instances; in response to the request, receiving the database configuration information from the directory server; and automatically configuring the database with the database configuration information received from the directory server; whereby the database server can be installed without manual configuration by a user.

Ellison teaches a centralized repository (applicant's directory server) in which the configuration data of the database is stored and after a request is received this information is sent to the database, which is then configured automatically (without manual configuration by a user) with this stored data (applicant's configuration information). (See Ellison e.g. Column 2 Lines 44- 48)

Regarding Claims 2, 12 and 22:

The instant claims recite the method, computer readable medium and apparatus of claim 1, wherein the database is structured as a database server, and wherein the database configuration information includes service-related settings for the database server.

Ellison teaches that the database is a database server and that the configuration information is related to service settings. (See Ellison e.g. abstract)

Regarding Claims 3, 13 and 23:

The instant claims recite the method, computer readable medium and apparatus of claim 1, wherein the database configuration can include: an audit trail; a security model; a security protocol parameter; a database block size; an optimization mode parameter; and an OLAP features parameter.

Ellison teaches that the configuration options can be related and include OLAP features parameters. (See Ellison e.g. Column 8 Lines 47-61)

Regarding Claims 5, 15 and 25:

The instant claims recite the method, computer readable medium and apparatus of claim 1, wherein the directory server is Highly Available (HA).

Ellison teaches a repository server that is Highly Available to the database's requests.

Regarding Claims 6, 16 and 26:

The instant claims recite the method, computer readable medium and apparatus of claim 1, further comprising caching a local copy of the configuration information to

facilitate configuration of the database when the database cannot connect to the directory server.

Ellison teaches that the data could be locally cached for it to be accessed. (See Ellison e.g. Column 5 Lines 3-17)

Regarding Claims 9, 19 and 29:

The instant claims recite the method, computer readable medium and apparatus of claim 1, wherein the database configuration information can define a Security Admin (SA) role for the database.

Ellison teaches that the configuration data can define a Security Admin role in the database server.

Regarding Claims 10, 20 and 30:

The instant claims recite the method, computer readable medium and apparatus of claim 1, wherein the database server periodically queries the directory server for updated database configuration information for the database.

Ellison teaches that the database queries the repository to see if changes in the environment have taken place. (See Ellison e.g. Abstract)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 4, 14 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ellison et al (US Patent 6,487,547) in view of Nilsen et al (US Patent 5,606,693).

Ellison teaches a centralized repository (applicant's directory server) in which the configuration data of the database is stored and after a request is received this information is sent to the database, which is then configured automatically (without manual configuration by a user) with this stored data (applicant's configuration information). (See Ellison e.g. Column 2 Lines 44- 48) However Ellison doesn't explicitly disclose that the configuration information includes access information.

Nilsen teaches a distributed database application on which the configuration information provided to the database server includes access information. (See Nilsen e.g. Abstract)

Therefore it would be obvious for someone with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Nilsen's teachings into Ellison motivated by the fact it allows for better control of the information stored and accessed by the database therefore making the transfer of the data much more secure. (As Seen in Nilsen Column 1 Lines 16-45)

Claims 7, 8, 17, 18, 27 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ellison et al (US Patent 6,487,547) in view of Lei et al (US Patent 6,487,552).

Regarding claims 7, 17 and 27:

Ellison teaches a centralized repository in which the configuration data of the database is stored and after a request is received the database is configured automatically with this stored data. (See Ellison e.g. Column 2 Lines 44- 48) However he doesn't explicitly disclose querying the directory server for a user profile associated with the user; receiving the user profile from the directory server; and allocating resources based on parameters of the profile.

Lei teaches a database system that includes an attribute setting mechanism that selectively restricts access to the attributes based on a policy, when the system is queried for a policy it returns parameters based on that policy. (See Lei e.g. Abstract)

Therefore it would be obvious for someone with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Lei's teachings into Ellison motivated by the fact that the necessity of having more security in enterprise databases will be met because policies will have the information of a user and what that user can access.

Regarding Claims 8, 18 and 28:

Ellison teaches a centralized repository in which the configuration data of the database is stored and after a request is received the database is configured automatically with this stored data. (See Ellison e.g. Column 2 Lines 44- 48) However he doesn't explicitly disclose querying the directory server for a user profile associated with the user; receiving the user profile from the directory server; and allocating resources based on parameters of the profile.

Lei teaches a database system that includes an attribute setting mechanism that selectively restricts access to the attributes based on a policy, when the system is queried for a policy it returns parameters based on that policy and those parameters include a read/write/execute permission. (See Lei e.g. Abstract)

Therefore it would be obvious for someone with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Lei's teachings into Ellison motivated by the fact that the necessity of having more security in enterprise databases will be met because policies will have the information of a user and what that user can access.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mariela D. Reyes whose telephone number is (571) 270-1006. The examiner can normally be reached on M - F 7:30- 5:00 East time.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christian Chace can be reached on (571)272-4190. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

MR

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